DO YOU WANT TAMMANY TO RULE THE STATE?

Roosevelt Got a Great Reception When He Reached the Meeting-Elihu Root, Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Woodford, and Dr. McArthur Spoke Strong Presided.

Gov. Frank S. Black spoke in this city last night for the first time since the campaign opened, and to as big and as enthusiastic a growd in Lenex Lyceum as has gathered under a roof since the Republican Convention at Saratoga. Gov. Black dodged no State Banes starting out with a defence of the National Admin stration, and making ridiculous the tuppenny attacks now made on it, he came cown to the peculiarly State issues in this campaign, and he said that the Republican party stood boldly on the record it had made. He discussed State issues that the head of the firm of Van Wyck, Van Wyck & Co. has carefully kept in the background as well as the canal issue. He read the record the Republican party had made in the past two Republican administrations, including the comthe laything of the jobbers of the Democratic the preservation of the forests that party, the preservation under Democratic rule were going to destruction, the Election law, the Primary law and the Metropolitan Election bill that will prevent the frauds at elections which have in the past dis-

graced the city.
"And who are the claimants now." he demanded, "who ask you to repudlate this recmanded.

(rel) Who are these clamorous pretenders who would have the investigation of the canals. intrusted to their hands? They are the direct Lers and successors of the infamous Tweed 1870 and the equally infamous canal the of a later day. Who are these fluttering saints rending the air with denunciations of the Force bill? They are the beneficiaries of a solen Senate. They are the conspirators who have defiled the beach. They are the perpetrators of those rapes against the franchise ich have covered their names with infamy

When the Governor mentioned the name of follow the election of a Judge under such the present of an analysis the office of Governor, the crowd leaped over, where. The demonstration lasted until every man and woman was out of breath with yelling. The meeting was a great one. Leanox Lyceam was not half big enough to hold the crowd that wanted to pay its respects to the Governor and to whoop it up for Col. Roosevelt and the publican ticket. The Lyceum is the biggest hall in the city in the east side above Madison Square. Admission to dit last night was by ticket only, and in spite of that it was filled long before 8 o'clock, and the streets ontaide were filled with as big again a crowd sorry, sore and disappointed at their failure to get in, but with too much enthusiasm to go away, and they organized a meeting of their own. Poor management on the part of somebody connected with the Plaza Republican Club led to heaps of confusion in filling the half. They had issued two kinds of tickets, each good at one entrance, and neither good at the other. The tickets didn't say where the holders should present them to gain almission, with the result that most of the tickets intended for presentation at the Madison avenue entrance were presented at the entrance on Fifty-ninth street, and when the holders were turned back by the door tenders and the polles they had to fight their way in the face of an onrushing crowd. Men and women were jolted and crushed in the mob, and coats and dresses were torn and hats were smashed. But in spite of it all everybody was in the office of Governor, the crowd leaped up and almost raised the roof with cheers, and and coats and dresses were torn and hats were smashed. But in spite of it all everybody was happy, and everybody cheered and whooped it up for Col. Roosevelt and the ticket and for President McKiuley and the Administration. The doors of the hall had to be shut and locked.

and got a reception that he will remember. It was second only to that accorded to Col. Roosevel. The meeting was called to order at once. and ex-Mayor Strong was made the Chairman EX-MAYOR STRONG PRESIDES. "Vellow citizens " said the Mayor, before the erous was half through cheering him. "It looks to me as if there wasn't much use in hav-

and extra police had to be sent for to hold back the crowd after the hall was filled. Gov. Black reached the city at half-past 7 o'clock. He got to the meeting a few minutes after So'clock.

g any orators to assist the voters in making which side to be on already, and all that consists for your odd is to go to the poils deposit your ballots, and from all softhe State comes the same news. The is are aroused, they know who they to vote for, and they are going to the and put in the ballot for Col. Roosevelt to all fails was the signal for the first of and it was a mighty one. The Mayor in the present for a minute. Here are about three issues of paramount or are in this campaign, he said when the ready in the second covernt authorities sound money, we must send equal to Congress from this State that stand for sound money against everything.

Lissaveli as the election of Col. Theodore Lissaveli as thevernor. I may say there is one o her that is very necessary and important and that is that we elect a Legislature that will send a sound-money man to represent this State in the United States Senate in place of the present Senator, who has voted for free adver. "Now." said the Colonel after the shouting hal subsided hardin." I have no fear myself but hat all these issues will be met by the people rightly. I've heard a few timid people shake their heads and say they don't know about it; but do you know what I tell them? I say to hearn, you people don't trust the good sense of the currents of this imperial State.

There were cries of "That's right; they don't," and "Wait till Nov. 8," and cheering.

Elibu Root's Speech.

"Im not going to take up your time making a sierech," said the ex-Mayor. "I make my speeches on the cast side to the boys. I have more fun there than I do talking to a crowd like this one, and while the crowd was still laughing he introduced Elihu Root. Mr. Root got a red-not reception.

He said he had been put forward as a speaker out of his proper place because the managers of the meeting thought it fitting that some old resident of the district should say a word at the outset in welcoming to the platform of this, their home, the district should say a word at the outset in welcoming to the platform of this, their home, the district. I arise with the greatest pleasure to give to him in your name our heartiest welcome." Gov. Black looked weased and the crowd seconded Mr. Root's remarks with tremendous cheering.

The Republican lion and the Republican lamb are lying down together in this campaign. "Said Mr. Root. "Aye, they are getting under against the common foe. Perhaps I may be described as belonging to the towarnor may be described as belonging to the coher. As an illustration of the hearty feeling of sympathy that exists between all Republicans can say that no Republican audience in this part of the city and find a more sincer welcome and receive such generous respect for his words as the footernor."

Mr. Root then said that New York was under

come teleore a Lepublican audience in this part of the city and find a more sincere welcome and receive such generous respect for his words as the Governor."

Mr. Root then said that New York was under a sort of cloud to-night, created by a supernatural influence which had been consulted by his Democratic adversaries. He referred to Mr. Croker's consultation with the oracle, told about in The Sun yesterday morning. After awaying a little fun with the Democratic party as embodied in Mr. Croker, Mr. Root said that the city was more or less amused at the present time by the spectacle of a number of citizens bound for Washington by way of the said, "and I apprehend that if instead of the mileage allowed by the Government has citizens had a time allowance they would bankrupt the nation before they got there."

Then, " said Mr. Root, "we have with us a said in the mileage allowed be is making a campaign on national issues, and that urges the sople to vote against him because he is an imperalist. We have some queer things in this campaign, we have the manager of the Democratic party claiming control of the Legislature and the traceutive and asserting his right to confidence and explaining to us the working of the manhing in his its indevine in this time. *Acceptive and asserting his right to the judiciary. He is taking us in his acc and explaining to us the working of chine in all its hideousness."

This Mr. Root eulogized Col. Roosevelt, as sent to the Assembly from the old which district, in which the Lenox is located. There was a repetition of the of enthusiasm that greeted the first and Col. Roosevelt's name at the con-lof this eulogy.

HE DISCUSSES THE BAINES LAW.

GOV. BLACK ON THE STUMP.

SPOKE LAST NIGHT IN LEXOX
LICEUM ON THE STATE ISSUES.

HIS Mention of Col. Roosevelt's Name
Brought the Immense Audience to Its
Feet for Long-Continued Cheering—Col.

the State the greatest sum that was ever obtained through the execution of the Excise law."

Mr. Boot read an extract from a report made by Charles W. Ellot, President of Haryard; Seth Low, President of Columbia, and James C. Carter, on the workings of the liquor law. That report shows, he said, that the total receipts under the old law were \$2,019,563 and the total net receipts under the Raines law are \$11,423,205, a difference of over eight and a half millions, paid by owners of liquor saloons of the State, which is taken off the shoulders of the taxpayers of the State, and the Democratic party proposes to repeal that law to save the \$8,500,000 for the liquor sellers and put it on the rent of the workingmen of the State of New York. In this city in 1867 the net receipts from the Raines law according to this report were \$5,309,275.

"Every cent of this came from the keepers of the saloons and the gilded palaces. Do the patrone of these saloons, those who support them, wish to have this tax taken from the men who get their money and put on them as individuals? It is a clear-cut question between the liquor sellers and the rest of the community. By promising to repeal that law the Democratic party has obtained the adhesion, the support and contributions of the liquor interest. If the situation can be distinctly understood the Republican party of this State will reserve by it the active adhesion of every taxpayer of the State."

The Judgmann Beure.

Mr. Root said the second question be wanted

THE JUDICIARY ISSUE,

adhesion of every taxperer of the State."

The Judgiant hesus.

Mr. Root said the second question he wanted to speak about was the Judiciary, and he said that was an issue that came into the campaign in a wholly unexpected manner. Then he repeated the story of the turning down of Judge Daiy by Richard Croker and Mr. Croker's explanation for it. Mr. Root said that the people had not been without an uneasy feeling before; that the political leaders were gradually gaining control beyond the domain of the executive, beyond the domain of the indicial branch of the Gyvernment. He said that other Judges besides Judge Daiy had been told that they must do thus and so. He said that this leader, referring to Mr. Croker, and other leaders had exercised their power upon the bench. But they had done it silently and where no man could get at it and prove it, while Croker came out boldly and announced what he would do. He said now was a fit time for people of this city to rebel; that they had presented to them clearly the issue of whether they wished their Judges to understand that they held office upon the tenure of obedience to political leaders or upon the tenure of the dispensation of faithful and impartial justice. Mr. Root said it was a question whether the leople would give their consent to the slow process of degradation that is to follow the election of a Judge under such cremmatances as those in the present campaign. He said it was a question of whether the lawyer who goes into court representing citizons, representing the roperty right, repre-

He said:

Gov. Black's Speech.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:
The reason for my appearance is to be found rather in the gravity of the present situation than in any expectation that my counsel will ether instruct or entertain. I believe, however, that upon those problems where the interests of all the people centre there cannot be too free discussion, for when the reckoning is all done and the judgment entered there will be a clearer light or a heavier shadow upon every door. And among us intelligence is so generally diffused that every house has some philosopher whose views may well be heard and pondered. The closer we keep to these philosophers the safer we shall be, for though they are at the bottom they still support the rest. They are the common people, close to the ground, but as you go above them your danger increases, for the laws of government are like the laws of nature—the higher up you go the less it takes to blow you over. That government is most secure which has the broadest foundation and whose summit is the least elevated above the base. Such a government, resting upon and holding the confidence of the people, will endure forever.

Moved by these considerations, the founders of this republic have so built that generations after they have passed away their work remains to arouse the gratitude of their posterity and the admiration of mankind.

It is in deference to these wise and salutary doctrines that assemblies like this so frequently come together. Before such tribunals political narties present their accounts and citizens then gather, by mutual exchange of views, that varied information upon which their judgment is finally made up.

I have availed myself of the privilege which these surroundings afford to express some considerations which, although not new, are always vital and important.

SHORT-FIGHTED CRITICISM.

always vital and important.

SHORT-SIGHTED CRITICISM.

The duty existing between public servants and the people is not wholly on one side. The servant owes, to the people diligence, faithfulness, and integrity, the protection and advancement of public interests, no matter what stands in the way. But when these things are done the contract is not yet fulfilled. There remains ret undischarged a most important part, for the people owe that servant encouragement, commendation and support. This latter half of the obligation is too often overlooked. Criticism is apt to be bestowed where approbation is due. The eyesight is too keen toward the small defects in the process, too dim toward the large resulting benefits. A single blemish will sometimes so fix the attention of the captious that the most beneficent performance may go anobserved. We contract too much in our inspection of details, and expand too slowly in our appreciation of underlying purposes. We can deal with small things in a small way, but, unless our method broadens as the magnitude of the subject increases, our failure will be complete and hopeless. You can keep the specks from the flame of your lamp with your fingers, but you cannot by the same method erase the spots from the sun. To the small, benighted, iamplit mind the glories of the sun are lost in contemplation of its spots, and the science of astronomy becomes a blunder. The trouble in this country is, and I suppose is every other, that too many lamp tenders have turned satronomers, too many faultfinders have turned statesmen. They would measure the policies of government with yardsticks and wage wars by double earty. It is the lamp-suffer dealing with the mysteries of creation.

LESSON OF THE WAR. SHORT-SIGHTED CRITICISM.

LESSON OF THE WAR.

We are now at a time and place where we must decide whether we shall attempt to measure by these rules the gigantic operations of the national Government during the last year. The American people are disposed to be proud. Their history, though brief, is studded with achievements which will long remain the standard by which to gauge the patrictism of all peoples. But in all their career there is no single event which has more fully illustrated the American character than the war with Spain. The prompt response, the personal sacrifice, the bravery and skill in battle, the chivalrie kindness to the prostrate enemy—all these conspire to raise the American name, and but yesterday their praises were repeated by every longue. But the war is over now, and already the lesson imparted by it is beginning to grow dim. That unity of sentiment and purpose among the States, the nation's salvation and hope, returning slowly during the last years of the century and made complete and final at the century and made complete and final at the century and south should hold in their hearts forever. Let us contemplate the achievements of the past in the spirit of those who, knowing the sacrifice and privations of war, are not unmindful of the blessings which those ascrifices bring. LESSON OF THE WAR.

AMAZING ACHIEVEMENT OF A PEACEFUL NATION AMAZING ACHIEVEMENT OF A FEACEFUL NATION.

Less than a year ago this country was in the midst of profound tranquillity. The arts and industries of peace alone engrossed her citizens. In no man's mind was the thought of war, and on no horizon the cloud that pointed to the storm. From this state of relaxation and repose the whole country was aroused nimost in a single night. Commerce gave way to navies, citizens were transformed to soldiers, and avenues tong used to scenes of peace were filled with the pomp and circumstance of war. One-fourth of a million of men were lining the shores or floating on the seas.

Don't Trust to Luck. The only ale that is always 6t to dribk and the only ale that is always ready is Evans's.—Ade.

They had been drawn from every quarter of our vast territory and every pursuit had vielded its full share. They had been clothed and armed and prepared for war with a ravidity unparalleled in the world. At nightfall our army was but a handful, at sunrise 250,000 soldiers were moving toward the sea. Then followed those victories which have no parallel in their completeness, which filled the world with wonder and placed again upon the American brow the wreath of the conqueror.

The spring had fully opened before the war begun; the summer was not ended before the war waskelosed, and yet these great achievements on so vast a scale wrought on the field of international war are marked by sacrifices whose smaliness seems incredible. In all the conflict less than 300 men were killed, less than 1,500 wounded less than 1,000 died from any cause. Of the 250,000 men who served their country 247,000 are now alive. I would not understate the value of a single life nor mar a letter in a single word that has written their heroic deeds where patriots, old and young, will always read with pride and veneration. But let us remember that this was war, and war means sacrifice, and the lass sacrifice shall be death.

PRAINE FOR THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRE-PRAISE FOR THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRE-

Let us remember that into this conflict we Let us remember that into this conflict we plunged with almost unanimous accord, and the last man who yielded to the flaming impulse was the President of the United States. Cautious and thoughtful, he feared the sacrifice. If peace and honor could have been maintained, that was his choice, but when once the floods descended he bore himself with such dignity and courage, such want of ostentation, that he drew nearer even than he was to the hearts of the people. You cried for war with such resistless fervor that you forced him into it unprepared. In less than four months he brought rou out of it victorious. Have you so soon made up your minds not to sustain him?

And with him through all this tempest stood

he brought you out of it victorious. Have you so soon made up your minds not to sustain him?

And with him through all this tempest stood one whom I shall name because he has so often suffered at the hands of the unthinking and the unjust—a hero in the last war, a statesman in this, courageous, unright, the Secretary of War has stood, performing his duty, and has not been swerved therefrom either by the perils of war or the aspersions of his countrymen.

In the presence of such a record how small must be that spirit that now arraigns the national Administration and asks that it be convicted? The uride of victory, the maintenance of national honor, the reunion of all the States—are these to be forgotten because the whisper has been heard that hardships were encountered? Were there any who expected that war could be fought and that sufferingiand death would not follow? Were there any who believed that civilians could be turned to solders and equipped in a day, and that every detail would be found at the outset in compete accord? If there were such I recommend that before they cail this war a failure because of sufferings in the field they confer with their fathers, who thirty-odd years ago, with scanty raiment and sometimes scantier food, faced with unflinching courage the storms of such a war as was never known before, and thought themselves well recompensed by their share in the glories of the final day at Appomatiox.

New york STATE'S BRILLIANT PART.

NEW YORK STATE'S BRILLIANT PART. NEW YORK STATE'S BRILLIANT PART.

And in the war just closed New York has played a brilliant part. Of all the men who went to war, more than one-twelfth were hers. Their valor and renown cannot be divided among the States, for that of each is shared by every other, and their deeds have enriched them all. But in no spirit of disparagement of others, New York may fairly claim that when support was needed hers was the strongest and most ready, hers was the largest and first appropriation, and her generosity was twice exercised. The best equipped battallous that entered the field bore the initials of this State, and none surpassed them in the services they rendered. But high as the standard of New York was held, it did not escape the critical assault of those who believe that whatever is said to the discredit of their State is just so much proof of the wisdom of those who say it.

those who say it.

THE ISBUES IN THIS STATE.

The manner in which each State discharged its duty may properly be the subject of discussion by the State itself. I have therefore made this allusion to New York's position in the war and because it may be grouped among those State subjects which are now in process of debate, and which will in some way, perhaps, guide you to the conclusion which you will reach when the campaign is over. I am the more ready to discuss these issues because of the belief I entertain that State and National issues cannot be safely separated.

The Republican party in the State of New York is a portion of the kepublican party in the nation, and whatever the local issues at any given time may be, the general tendency and purpose of the party in every State are those of the same party throughout the country. I am the more ready, also, to discuss State issues because I believe those issues, as framed by the Republican party here, are right. If I had not so believed, some of them, at least, would not have been issues before the people this fail, for I have long been convinced that the time to regret doing a thing is before that thing is done. No man or party should enter upon a course or adopt a policy until it has been earefully discussed and considered and shopted, he who runs away from it is a coward. Through cowardice the Republican party has never won, and at this late day its history should not be marred by the development of that unworthy trait.

STATE CAPITOL FINISHED. THE ISSUES IN THIS STATE.

ment of that unworthy trait.

No case is fairly made that suppresses any fact, and no campaign is fairly conducted that does not discuss all the issues. A rarry should be judged no more by what it has done than by what it has prevented, and in the selection of public officials the people should consider the character and record of those who ask to be trusted. Upon its record the Republican party in this State can afford to be judged, and with the promise that I will not keep you long I ask you to devote with me a brief space to its dispassionate consideration.

dispassionate consideration.

Four years ago, upon that parly's return to power, it found the Capitol at Albany still unfinished. After a continuous Democratic reign of more than twelve years, after an expenditure of more than twenty millions of money, that unsignity pile stood as it had for mearly tyenty years, unchanged in outward aspect, except through the ravages wrought by time, and the day of its completion was not in sight. To-day it stands a finished structure, expressing in its history the methods, the purposes, the integrity of the two great parties under whose control it passed. Twenty years of rust, decay, and disappointment; four years of progress and fulfilment.

FORENTS SAVED FROM THE DESTROYER.

The same management that stigmatized the

PORESTS SAVED FROM THE DESTROYER.

The same management that stigmatized the Capitol was fast accomplishing the ruin of the forests. That vast northern domain which constitutes the chief value of the State's possession was with gradual yet rapid pace passing from the State's control. Private greed was clashing with the public interest, and in every case the latter was wheel out. Hundreds of thousands of acres, worth millions of dollars, had, through dishonesty and neglect, passed beyond recall. The lumberman was supreme, the destruction of the forests and the dependent supply of water seemed decreed, and the riot of private greed was in full sway. Few men realize to-day the importance of this subject, which future years will demonstrate. The progress of destruction has been stonood, thousands of acres have been reclaimed through the machinery of the law, and thousands more by purchase. The first school of forestry in the United States has been established, its footing secured, and the State of New York has again taken the lead in a subject whose importance has long been recognized and studied by the advanced nations of Europe.

FRIMABIES PUBLIFIED.

Europe.

PRIMARIES PURIFIED.

Upon every question of moral advancement the Republican administrations of this Mate have impressed themselves. The elective franchise, which has more than once been rescued by that party from debasement, has been raised again toward a freer, raiwer exercise, by the enactment of a primary law. The will of the people must find a free expression under a Government like this or class such Government will become the tool and property of the alert and powerful influences which corruption can always command. The work was but half accomplished in protecting the ballot at the polis; the other half was done when the rights of the voicers at the primaries were made easy and secure. The secret ballot in this State was the work of the Republican party and it has now supplemented that work by the most enlightened primary law possessed by any State.

I am aware of the varying opinions even among members of my own party upon two subjects of legislative action: Blennial sessions and the amendment of the Civil Service law. Both these actions would. I believe, if submitted to the people, be overwhelmingly approved.

By the blennial sessions resolution New York has taken the first step to place horself in line with the enlightened policy of a large majority of the States of the Union, saving expense, avoiding frequent elections, reducing the volume of legislation and the likelihood of too frequent changes in public servants.

Hy the dvil service amendments she has dared to take the ground that sense, experience and character stand for something in American politics—that what a citizen is and does shall not be entirely subordinate to what he known; that those in places of great responsibility shall not be handeuffed and blindfolded while the business of their office is done by others whose character they do not know and in whose selection they had no voice.

EATNER LAW A BLESSING. PRIMABIES PURIFIED.

RATNES LAW & BLESSING.

The Republican party passed and takes the full responsibility for the Raines law, which has reduced the number of saloons in this state from more than 33.000 to less than 29.00.), and at the same time increased the revenue from the sale of liquor from less than three millions to more than eleven.

It passed the Metropolitan Elections bill, which prevents as far as legal enactments can, the frauds and crimes against the elective franchise which have for many years branded the city of New York. It has begun and will carry through to a just determination the investigation of the canals, that subject which for more than half a century has been the fruitful source of scandal and plunder. It has reduced the rate of taxation in the State to the

lowest point, with but two exceptions, in over forty years, and nearly all these things were done by a Legislature whose adjournment was the earliest since 1815.

done by a Legislature whose adjournment was the earliest since 1815.

Do you want tammant to bulk the state? These are the things the Republican party has done. What it has prevented the chiefs of Tammany Hall, at least, do not need to be told. Upon this record the party will stand or fall, but it expects to stand.

And who are the claimants who now ask you to repudiate that record? Who are these clamorous pretenders who would have the investigation of the canals intrusted to their hands? They are the direct heirs and successors of the infamons Tweed thing of 1870, and the equally infamous canal ring of a later day. Who are these fluttering saints rending the air with denunciations of the Force bill? They are the beneficiaries of a stolen Senate. They are the conspirators who have deflied the bench. They are the perpetrators of those rapes against the franchise which have covered their names with infamy for all time. It will be many a day before the people of this State will accept the promises of this chastened Democratic spirit until it forgets the deeds done in the carnal Democratic flesh. Repentance is not alone by word of mouth, but by works meet for rapentance. And the people will not be deceived by the present outcry proceeding from the inner recesses of the Democratic fold. The cry is not because any portion of those within have arisen to rebuke the sins of their associates. It arises only from those in the outer circles who are striving valiantly for a place hearer the centre of supplies. Nobody has reformed: it is still the old case of competitive unfitness.

CANAL INVESTIGATION MUST GO ON.

The polley of the Republican party in this State should be continued. In some respects it will be, no matter who may succeed next month. I say to you and to all the people of this State that in one respect at least the course of the present administration will be adopted and pursued. The subject I mean is the investigation of the canals. It is a subject not only of vast importance, but one which involves the m

ROOSEVELT OR CROKER.

Fellow citizens, the time is near at hand when argument must stop and the issue be ducided. You must declare whether Theodore Roosevelt shall be elected Governor, who, some think, may prove to be too honest, or Tammany Hall, against whom that charge, at least, has never yet been made. If I could say one word which would follow you this year and as long thereafter as you vote, it would be the admonition to found your politics upon the broad lines of the country's welfare, remembering that the nation is not safe while the States are in isopardy. Do not be moved by the changing emotions of each campaign as ands are shifted by the impetuous currents of the sea, but, planting yourselves upon the firmer hasis of national policies, stay there to the end.

After the demonstration following Gov Black's speech was over, Chairman Strong

After the demonstration following Gov. Black's speech was over, Chairman Strong said:

"I am now going to introduce to you an old warhorse, Gen. Woodford, who was talking for the Republican party when I was a boy," Gen. Woodford was cordially greeted. He said that he had intended to speak about the canals and about the Raines iaw and other State issues, but that the Govornor had covered them all.

"From to-night," he went on, "whatever doubt may have existed as to the election, the Republican party under the present Governor and the Governor that is to be advances to certain victory. Two years ago, by phenomenal majorities and by majorities to which New York contributed a large vote, the Republican party was placed in power and President McKinley in the Presidential chair. He received three mandates from the people. He was pledged to restore the protective turiff and he has kept that pledge. He was pledged to maintain the gold standard and he has kept that pledge.

"But there was another mandate; the American people were resolved that the state of affairs in Cuba at that time should be ended forever, and he has kept that pledge. To his steadfastness of purpose and the vigor of his patriotism was added an earnest desire for peace. By his command I did all that I could at Mail'd to avert the war. If God had given me more power I would have done more. But when war came the President struck sharp, sure blows, and the Spanish flag of red and yellow, of blood and gold, went out forever in the Gulf of Mexico and at Manila and a new era dawned. What the future is to be we cannot realize; but I am glad that my party, the party of faith in the nation and in the future, is charged with the solution of these problems. I may not say that wherever our flag has gone there our flag has gone there our flag has gone there liberty, humanity and civilization as represented must stay and, God helping us, will stay."

With the close of Gen Woodford's remarks the bend struck up the Star-Spangled Banner and the whole audience rose, ch

Dr. McArthur on God and Country.

Dr. McArthur on God and Country.

"I have just come from a missionary prayer meeting to take part in this political missionary assembly. There is no contradiction in my praying for the coming of the kingdom of righteousness and speaking for the election of Theodore Rooseveit and the indorsement of William McKinley. If a man cannot put his religion into his politics he must have a poor religion or bad politics. If a man thinks he must be so interested in the other world that he cannot do his duty here

cannot put his religion into his politics he must have a poor religion or bad politics. If a man thinks he must be so interested in the other world that he cannot do his duty here I do not think he is likely to get into another world half as good as this. Loyalty to country and love of God stand close together in my creed and shall never be divorced.

"I feel unspeakably sorry for the political party which in this glorious era cannot talk about national issues. President McKinley is the foremost man in the world to-night. The voice from the White House is more potent than any voice in any palace in any part of the world. This is the grandest era in the history of the American people. I am glad that I am in New York to-night and not in heaven. Whether I shall be so glad a little later I am not quite sure. I can't forgive a man for going to have so much more of heaven on earth than we have ever had before.

"There are those who criticise imperialism. We saw once the American flag run up on the Hawaiian island and then hauled down. These mistakes seem now so remote that one thinks they must have happened in the time of Martin Van Buren or in the old colonial days. One of the worst uses to which we can put the American flag is to haul it down when once it has been run up in the interest of civilization and humanity. It has gone up now on the Hawaiian Island with the crimson and the gold of a millennial dawn, shines with a supernal splendor. Men have said that this policy is contrary to the history and practice of the American people. What kind of history have these men read?

"Do they regret that we have more that the thirteen original States? Do they regret that we bought the Louisiana tract secured Florida. Toxas, Oregon and Alaska? Do they want us to give up the Golden Gate, with all its poetry and triumph of civilization? It can never be."

CONGRESSMAN QUIOG ON CROKER AND HILL.

congressman Lemuel E. Quigg was the next speaker. He said:

"Two curious remarks have attracted my attention since the beginning of this campaign. They were Democratic and seemed to me both illustrative and generic. The first was from Mr. Croker. He said. The reason we do not nominate Justice Daly is because he didn't show us proper consideration. He was talking about a Judge who was sworn to hold the scales even and to show no consideration to any one or to anything. Learned in the law? Nothing about that. Wise and just? Nothing about that. He simply didn't show us proper consideration the law? Nothing about that. He simply didn't show us proper consideration. He refused to sign the order transferring the judicial sale of real estate from the Real Estate Exchange to Croker's office. He didn't show us, the royal us, you see, proper consideration.

"The other remark was made by that other Democrat, David B. Hill. He said before an audience of ladies and gentlemen in Brooklyn: If one of these McCullagh deputies tries to interfere with you, knock him down. Mr. Hill knew he wasn't talking to that audience. He knew that he was talking to the Martin Engels and Tim Sullivans, and they knew it, too, for Tim said a few days later in a newspaper interview. If any of the deputies come down here they'liget a fight with the Sullivans. And now I think of another remark made by another Democrat, not yet great, but willing to be. When he was asked by a reporter about the silver question because I might alienate votes. That's what I call guileless dishonesty. He tells you that he won't tell you where he stands on the only great question which will come before him for fear you won't vote for him, and I dare say he's right. But he says—intending to be humorous, I presume—I'll tell you after the election. Now, really, after election it won't so mich marter."

Ar. Quigg's sally at the expense of Capt. Chanier created so much merriment that example of the deputies of the decided of the proper in the said that he would say to Dr. Dep

OVA Absolutely Pure. Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

Dr. Depew's Prediction.

"The Mayor has imposed upon me a bigger job than I can carry out. The whole country has been trying for a long time to lick hell out of the Democratic party, but there's some there yet. I think I'd better tell you about my trip with Col. Roosevalt through the State. We covered a thousand miles and made sixty-four speeches, and yet. Mr. Hill says I'm moss covered. Well, where's he been? As near as I can find out he's been at Wolfert's Roost for three years, and after his Brooklyn speech I guess the Democrats are sorry they resurrected him. A tout is the only way to find out how a State is going. I have stumped New York for forty years, and whenever I get back to Peckskill I make a prediction. Thirty-fick times I've called it right. After this tour, after meeting 300,000 yoters, I say that when the sun goes down on election day that Theodore Roosevelt will be Governor of this State and the Legislature will be liepublican in both branches." Dr. Depew's Prediction.

Then Mr. Depew went on to tell in detail about the great enthusiasm that existed all through the State for Col. Roosevelt and how they saw and learned with what coldness Judge Van Wyck had been received.

He said the trouble with Van Wyck was that he was in the Eric Canal and couldn't get out, forgetting that the Eric Canal closes in November.

COL. BOOSEVELT ARRIVES. COL. ROOSEVELT ABRIVES.

Col. BOOSEVELT ABRIVES.

As Col. Roosevelt, owing to his other speaking engagements, was delayed Dr. Depew kept on telling funny stories to the great amusement and satisfaction of the crowd until after 11 o'clock. Then a noise was heard behind the stage as though a band of rough riders might have broken into the side door, and in another second Col. Roosevelt appeared on the stage, looking as fresh as though he hadn't made a single speech instead of seven. The moment the audience caught sight of him they began that uproarious demonstration which has greeted him wherever he has gone. The band played, the men yoiled, the women waved their handkerchiefs, and they all kept at it despite the fact that it was gotting along toward midnight. Col. Boosevelt stepped to the front of the stage, bowing and smilling, and stood there for as much as five minutes. He then raised his hand and tried to quell the tunuit. There was a partial silence for a moment and then the cheering was renewed, and again and again it broke out and ran from the front of the house clear back, up into the boxes and galleries, until finally the people were exhausted. Then the candidate began to speak. He said:

Col. Roosevelt's Speech.

Col. Roosevelt's Speech.

"I am giad to have the pleasure of being here to-night, and I wish I might discuss every issue, for, mind you, we don't do as our opponents, ask you to vote as New Yorkers only, but we ask you to vote as New Yorkers and as Americans. We ask you to remember not only what is at stake in New York, but what is at stake in New York, but what is at stake in the nation. Our opponents say that this is not a national campaign. Exciov. Hill says that the Democrats needn't cross the bridge, the silver bridge, until they come to it; but, my friends, you have come to it now, and if you cross it wrong now you may not be able to recross it is 1600. You can't vote so that your vote will only affect this State. According as New York ranges herself good citizens the country over will be raised up or cast down. The Democrats know the silly falseness of their position when they refuse to discuss national issues: they simply mean that they dare not discuss national issues. They know these issues are in this campaign and that they haven't the courage to meet them.

AS TO STATE ISSUES.

AS TO STATE ISSUES.

"They ask you to vote only on State issues. Well, we meet them on every State issue they have raised, and on one which they have raised unwillingly and which they now wish they hadn't. I refer to an independent indiciary. The words and deeds of Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker are fine examples of what we may expect if the Democratic ticket is elected. Mr. Hill incites his misguided followers to riot, and ably seconds his chief—for Croker is his chief no matter how bitter it may be to him—to drag the white ermine of the courts in the mire of party polities. I am glad that my party was wise and just enough to nominate Justice Daly.

"I am glad in this campaign to have the right to appeal to all honest men to support a Democratic Judge, renominated by my party because while Judge, he knew no party. One of the counts against George III. in the days of the Revolution, was that he tried to make the courts subservient to his will, and Mr. Croker is trying to repeat the experiment. Tammany Hall appeals to you in the name of honesty, and they have been trying to rundo for the last ten months all that you did, Mr. Mayor," turning to ex-Mayor Strong, "during your administration. And one of the saddest spectacles in my experience is the rôle of Tammany Hall in these last ten months. What has it done to honest servants of the public?

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it done to honest servants of the public."

"Let me speak one word for the public."

"Let me speak and they have been trying to
where than the thousands who are wearing the
blue. It is no fault of theirs if they are used
for wrongdoing. I know them well, and I
know that they hail the chance to be
promoted or to be puinshed on their merits. I
know ghat the fault in the department comes
from the sinister politicians who seek to use it
for their base purposes. Don't blame the
men in uniform. Blame the men who put
a premium on corruption, and that's
what running this city wide open means.
I wish that you knew from the inside what running this town wide open
means. I wish you knew the hideous
iniquity implied in running this city not
according to the law, and you would
then understand all the more the necessety for sending down to overwhelming
defeat the party responsible for it. Mr. Croker
has given us a clear idea of what he expects of
a public officer, and it is not enough that we
elect Judge Daly, You must set your stamp of

"A. C. Reennact, J. L. Wiemen, F. C. Hughes, C.
Falkenreack, E. C. Brennan A. Betwart

sity for sending down to overwhelming defeat the party responsible for it. Mr. Croker has given us a clear idea of what he expects of a public officer, and it is not enough that we elect Judge Daly. You must set your stamp of disapproval on all the men who would seek to drag down an honest Judge.

"I appeal to you to help us in this election, because we stand for good government in civic affairs, because we stand for an upright, independent and untarnished judiciary, because in national affairs we stand, as we always have stood, for sound and honest finance, and because, finally, we stand, as supporting the Peace Commission which is now striving to secure the fruits of the victory won last spring, not only for us, but the people in the islands which we freed from Spain."

Great cheering followed the close of Col. Roosevell's speech, and although it was nearly midnight the crowd pushed up around the stage and refused to leave the ball until their candidate started for home.

MISS A. M'K. DAVIES TO WED.

throp to Be Married on Nov. 20. The engagement of Miss Augusta McKim

formally announced. Miss Davies has been She and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert Davies, returned to their town house, at 22 East Forty-fifth street, recently, after passing a few weeks at the Tuxedo Club house. Miss Davies is a granddaughter, on the pater-nal side, of the late Henry E. Davies, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals Her maternal grandfather, the late Alexander H. Rice, was

formerly Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Ogden has been one of the beaux at the

Mr. Ogden has been one of the beaux at the cotillons and dancing classes for a few years past, and is well known and liked. He is the eldest son of E. Hudson Ogden of 165 Weat Fifty-eighth street, and his mother was a Miss Goodrich.

Since he was graduated from the Columbia University and Law School he has practiced law in this city. Mr. Ogden belongs to the Sons of the Revolution and is a member of the Union Club. The marriage of the young couple will not be long delayed.

The date has just been fixed for the wedding of Miss Alice Grenville Winthrop and F. Norton Goddard. They will be married on Saturday, Nov. 20, in the chantry of Grace Church. Miss Winthrop is a daughter of Mrs. Grenville Winthrop of 160 Central Park South. Mr. Goddard is a son of the late J. Warren Goddard, and was graduated from Harvard University in the class of '82. He is a member of the Metropolitan and Calumet clubs.

"For Evening Dress"

Full Evening Dress only is permissible at all functions where ladies are in " Decollete" dress. Che Dinner sack may be worn during the evening when full evening dress is not demanded. We exhibit eighteen grades,

from \$40 to \$60. Other Imp'd Suitings, \$25 to \$40.

Tmp'd Crouserings, \$6.50 to \$12.

Imp'd Overcoatings, \$25 to \$40. Burnham & Phillips

Eustom Calloring Only. Cemple Court Annex, no fassau St.

THREE DOZEN TRUCK SPEAKERS

With 13 Bands and 3 Stereopticons They Will Whoop It Up for Hoosevelt. The Roosevelt and McDonough Labor Club's twelve truckloads of spellbinders, over three dozen in all, with twelve bands and three stereopticons, will stir things up on the east and west sides to-night. These workingmen's meetings will be held at the following places:

and west sides to-sight. These workingmen's meetings will be held at the following places:

First and Second Assembly Districts—Truck will start at 41 North Moore street, and a meeting will be held at Mortis and Greenwich streets, where there will be a stere-pricon. Speakers: Charles X Smith, Edward Fizwilliam, F. W. Armstrong.

Fourth and Twelfth Assembly Districts—Truck will start at 250 East Broadway and will make three stops in the districts. Speakers: William H. Fearns, Charles Riechers, Surion Barend.

Fourteenth and Sixteenth Assembly Districts—Truck will start at 741 Fifth street and Tenth street and Avenue A. Speakers: John Nubel, Joseph Lawrence, Joseph Eckert (German), Bernard Alexander.

Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Assembly Districts—Truck will stop at Eighty-second street and Second avenue and Seventy-ninth street and Second avenue. Speakers: Robert O'Brien, A. B. Bodriquez, Edward Goldsmith. Indoor meeting at clubrooms, on Eighty-third street, between Second and Third avenues.

Eighth Assembly District—Truck will start at the Lincoln League, Grand and Forsyth streets, where there will be a stereopticon and an indoor meeting, and will stop at Orchard and Stanton streets and Hivington and Edwarded, where there will be a stereopticon and an indoor meeting, and will stop at Orchard and will stop at Fifty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue and Fifty-eighth street and Eleventh avenue. Speakers: John Medivney, Bobert Winston, Thomas Cleega, Joseph F. Wilt.

Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Assembly Districts—Truck will start at 220 Faast 114th street and will stop at Fifty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue and Fifty-eighth street and Eleventh avenue. Speakers: John Medivney, Bearingh Districts—Truck will start at 220 Faast 114th Street and Wils stop at Fifty-fifth at a few pr

G. H. Parshall, A. A. Wray, I. F. Fischer, J. L. Wieman, J. A. Livingston.

184 Nassau street. Speakers: W. J. Broughton, E. C. Bronan, H. A. Powell, B. H. Lord, J. S. Jones, D. M. Hurley, R. H. Carpenter.

L. P. Morton Club, Stuyvestant avenue and Decatur street. Speakers: Dr. W. L. Hunter, W. H. Lawton, L. R. Stegman, A. J. Koehler. Williams Battery, 11 Bushwiek avenue, Speakers: J. M. Ward, R. Van Inderstine, B. H. Lord, J. J. McGinnis, J. J. Jones, J. L. Wieman, H. Schulz, H. C. Fischer.

9 Rochester avenue, Speakers: I. F. Fischer, H. Marshall, E. C. Brennan, E. G. Sammis, A. J. Koehler, J. J. McGinnis, H. H. Garnett Club, Sumner Hall, Fulton and Sumner avenue, Speakers: C. W. Anderson, S. C. Dauey, J. H. Smith, H. Marshall, I. F. Fischer, J. McInnes, G. E. Wibecan, A. S. Walsh, G. Hiffany, E. C. Brennan, W. A. Prendergast, G. H. C. Graves, W. A. Frendergast, W. H. Ziegler, W. R. Dorman, E. T. Everett, Major T. Bell, J. Cooper, Roosevelt Campaign Club, 40 Henry street, Speakers: J. L. Burleigh, the Rey, H. Porter, W. S. Haskell, H. B. Katcham, R. Van Inderstine, J. Hill Morgan, D. M. Hurley, W. L. Hunter, M. D.; Lawton, F. M. Jacobs, W. H. Ziegler, W. R. Dorman, E. T. Everett, Major T. Bell, J. Cooper, R. S. Haskell, H. B. Katcham, R. Van Inderstine, J. Hill Morgan, D. M. Hurley, W. L. Hunter, M. D.; Lawton, F. M. Jacobs, W. H. Ziegler, W. R. Dorman, G. F. Elliott, G. H. Bruce, H. C. Graves, G. O. Emmons.

THIS WAY SING SING LIES.

The Tammany election district Captains in the First, Second, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth and Sixteenth Assembly districts, as well as those in the Fifth, have read the following notice:

> WARNING! APREMEMBER 1893.-64

The Record of How New York Dealt with Election THE RECORD IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT:

One Election Inspector Sing Sing ... 2 years One Election Inspector, Blackwell's Island 1 year One Election Watcher ... Fined 5150 One Tammany Committeeman, Sing Sing ... 2 years Sing Sing, Blackwell's Island and the Tombs fairly yawn for Tammany election officers

The storm which was near the Florida coast has passed to the eastward of that coast, being forced off by an area of high pressure, which now cover the Gulf States.

There is a storm forming to the north of Montaua, attended by snow in that section. The weather yes-terday was cloudy, with light rain in all the States terday was cloudy, with light rain in all the States immediately around the lakes; elsewhere it was fair. It was colder in all the Southern States, with the minimum temperature with n 6° of freezing point in the Arkansas Valley, Tennessee, Georgia and Mississippi. It was warmer in the Northwest. In this city the day was partly cloudy; wind northwest, average velocity 16 miles an hour; average humidity 67 per cent.; highest temperature 56°, lowest 42°; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, as 8 A. M. 29.14, 3 P. M. 80.00.

The temperature as recorded by the official thermometer and also by Tax Sun's thermometer at the

mometer and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the

street level is shown in the americal table;

-Official- Sun's | -ifficial- Sun's |

-Official- WARRINGTON FURECAST FOR TURBDAY.

For New England and statern New York, fair;

rising temperature; winds shifting to fresh southerly.

WONDERFUL LECTURE

DR. GREENE'S LECTURE COURSE IN CHICKERING HALL

Dr. Greene Is the People's Most Popular Physician-Certainly Marvellously Successful in Curing Disease Can Be Comsulted or Written To Absolutely Free of Charge-Consultation and Advice Free to the People.

Dr. Greene, the famous specialist in curing ervous and chronic diseases, of 35 West 14th st., New York City, began last night in Chickering Hall a free course of grand and magnifi-cently illustrated lectures before a large and

enthusiastic audience.

Dr. Greene is in many ways the most re-markable physician this city has produced. Certainly his success in curing diseases is vastly greater and immeasurably beyond that of any other physician, either of this city or elsewhere. His success among the people is something stupendous, and the fame of his wondrous cures, the marvellous curative pow-

glenty-second street and second avones and greatery of the city of early charactery of the city of any other physician, either of this city or design of the city of the city

Greene a full and complete description of your condition, and this description of your symptoms and feelings gives the Doctor at once a perfect understanding and knowledge of your exact complaint, for symptoms, to the skilled Doctor, are a perfect indicator of the disease from which you are suffering. The Doctor will then return you aletter, giving a statement of your troubles, explaining your exact condition, whether a cure in your case is possible, and also giving you advice and information, as well as stating the price of the necessary medicines to cure. You can afterward send for the medicines or not, as you deem best. For all this there is absolutely no charge whatever, and if you are suffering from any complaint or are not feeling in your usual health, you should immediately avail yourself of this opportunity to learn exactly what ails you and what it will cost to receive a cure. This is your golden opportunity for cure, possibly the opportunity, to your life, for restoration to sound any perfect health.

Remember, you can consult Dr. Greene absolutely free, whether you call at his office, its West 14th street, New York city, or write him a letter about your case. There is no charge whatever for consultation, examination or advice, and all are welcome to call or write. This (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o clock, in Chiekering Hall, Fifth av, and 18th st., Dr. Greene will deliver his greatest and most powerfully interesting free private illustrated lecture to men only. This lecture will be magnificently and accurately illustrated lecture to men only. This lecture will be magnificently and accurately illustrated lecture to men only. This lecture will be magnificently and accurately illustrated lecture to men only. This lecture will be magnificently and accurately illustrated lecture to men only. This lecture will be magnificently and accurately illustrated lecture to men only. This lecture will be magnificently and accurately illustrated lecture to men only. This lecture will be magnificently and accurately illus

all parts of the house are free, and there will undoubtedly be a large audience of interested men.

To-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o clock, in Chickering Hall, Fifth av, and Isth st., Dr. Greene will give a free private illustrated lecture to women only. This private lecture to women will be profusely and accurately illustrated by stereopticon views, supplemented by the marvellous revelations of the X-ray apparatus; in fact, made interesting and impressive by the highest developments of modern science. So plain and comprehensive is this masterly lecture to women that they can learn all the great truths and facts conceroing themselves, which all women should know and at the same time any woman suffering from any form of weakness or disease peculiar to her sex will be made to perfectly understand her troubles and her exact condition.

Valuable hints also will be given in regard to preserving health, maintaining a fresh and delecte complexion and keeping a youthful appearance to mature years, as well as other important information. Admission to all parts of the house is absolutely free to women, and as they are much interested in all these mainters there will doubtless be a large audience present,—Adv.

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